The Canadian Jewish Review

The Canadian English-Jewish Weekly

VOL. XXV — MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 10, 1943 — No. 49

American Jewish Committee Delegates Dissent From Conference Palestine Demand

A resolution calling for the reconstruction of Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth, the immediate withdrawal of the British White Paper of 1939 which placed restrictions on Jewish immigration and land ownership, and the opening of the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration under the control of the Jewish Agency, was adopted by the American Jewish Conference meeting in New York.

The resolution, hailed with delight by the Zionist elements of the Conference as placing American Judaism on record for the first time in support of their aspirations, and received with dejection by the non-Zionists present, was adopted without debate by an overwhelming majority of the 502 delegates to the conference.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, who was presiding, at the first merely declared the resolution had been adopted by an overwhelming vote, but when he was pressed from the floor to be more specific he said he had observed only four dissenting votes.

Taking cognizance of rumors that had been prevalent that the delegates of the American Jewish Committee headed by former M. Proskauer, the recognized leader of the non-Zionists at the conference, might withdraw, Dr. Wise assured the conference that they would not do so. He announced that Mr. Proskauer would, however, have a statement to make to [illegible]

Recalling that the American Jewish Committee had entered the [illegible] conference [illegible] the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth. Quite apart from the validity or invalidity of these proposals were they to be considered in the interval between the cessation of hostilities and a peace conference, we believe that at this time, when the gravest and most delicate military and world-wide political questions are involved, the present issuance of these proposals contained in the resolution is unwise because it may carry with it embarrassment to the governments of the United Nations, and is calculated to jeopardize the status of Jews and even prejudice the fullest development of the Jewish settlement in Palestine itself.

At this time it is our duty to concentrate on victory for the United Nations. We are convinced that it is inadvisable to bring to the foreground of public attention at this time political matters that may divide the peoples of the United Nations and create added difficulties.

And it is for that reason that we endeavored, without success, in the Palestine Committee, to secure the passage of a resolution deferring action on this matter until some subsequent session by this conference to be called by the presidium.

We yield to no one in our devotion to the cause of Judaism and to the protection of the rights of Jews throughout the world. We have demonstrated a deep and abiding concern for the welfare of Palestine and its full and proper development. We have acted [illegible] [illegible] and the impossibility of foreseeing the quickly changing world scene, we deemed it wise to ask for the continuance of an international trusteeship to safeguard the Jewish settlement in Palestine and the fundamental rights of its inhabitants to prepare the country to become within a reasonable period of years a self-governing commonwealth under a constitution and a bill of rights that would protect the basic rights of all.

(Continued on Page Seven)

His statement follows:

It is with profound regret that, for the American Jewish Committee and my two fellow-delegates from that organization, I must register dissent from the resolutions which have been introduced and which I have no doubt will receive the vote of this conference.

These resolutions at this critical time call for vesting in Jewish authority the full power to regulate and direct immigration into Palestine and presently call for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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FREEBLANDER

Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Ben. Eliasoph, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Yellin, Lacombe Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, Queen Mary Road, spent the holiday week-end at Ivry.

Mrs. S. Tucker, Cote St. Luc Road, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sobnabel, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitch and family, Grovehill Place, have returned from Ste. Agathe where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shain and son, [illegible] have returned from Magog.

Miss Beatrice Robinson, Decarie Boulevard, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bernstein, at their summer home in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Bernard Rudner and family, Marell Avenue, have returned from North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tannenbaum and daughter, Sheila, Cote St. Luc Road, spent the holiday week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. L. H. Bernstein and son, Marvin, of Kingston, Ontario, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Riven, Vendome Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Hayes, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, are spending a week at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Misses Zelda Slawouski, Marlowe Avenue, and Mitzi Berger, Oxford Avenue, are spending a holiday in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrie E. Cushot, Cote St. Luc Road, spent the holiday week-end on a fishing trip in the Gatineau district.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Leon Mendelsohn and daughter, Paula, Grovehill Place, spent the holiday week-end at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Samuel Solomon and family, Brillon Street, have returned from Bellevue, where they occupied their cottage for the summer.

Mrs. H. Pollett and family, Northcliffe Avenue, spent the summer at Ste Adele.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Perlman, Marcil Avenue, spent the holiday week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Vineberg and daughter, Ellen, Brodeur Avenue, have returned from Kateville, Quebec, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Feldman at their summer home.

Miss Sylvia Morris, of Rochester, N.Y., was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. B. Fitch, Decarie Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Markus, Queen Mary Road, have returned from the Laurentian Mountains, where they spent a holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shane, Lacombe Avenue, have returned from their summer home at Arden, Ont.

Mrs. A. Smith and daughter, Helene, of Sherbrooke, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue.

Mrs. J. Clare and Miss Frances Clare, Coolbrook Avenue, occupied a cottage at Bellevue for the summer.

Mrs. Bernard Wener, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Sadie Wener, Oxford Avenue.

Mrs. Max Nemtin and family, Wilson Avenue, have returned from St. Donat.

O. Perlman, Cote St. Luc Road, spent the holiday week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Friedman, Queen Mary Road, spent the holiday week-end at Ivry.

Mrs. M. I. Kravitz and family, [illegible] have returned [illegible]

Miss Peggy Frank, of New York, is visiting her cousins, Dr. and Mrs. Moe Kulber, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, for ten days.

Miss Mary Vineberg, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a week at Morrisburg, Ontario.

Mrs. Joseph Riven and daughter, Judith, of Brookline, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Robinson, Roslyn Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lerner, Grosvenor Avenue, have returned from Bellevue, where they spent the summer.

Miss Nathalie Goodman, of New York, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sourkes, at Trout Lake.

Miss Doris Kert, Redfern Avenue, was the guest of Miss Marian Barrett in Albany, N.Y.

Judge Mack Was Noted Leader

Julian William Mack, who retired in 1941 as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals after a brilliant career of thirty-eight years on the bench, died at his home in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, New York. He was seventy-seven years old.

Judge Mack, an eminent figure in American Jewry, was appointed to the United States Circuit Court in 1911. Previously he had won a name for himself as a law professor at Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, and as a judge of the Juvenile Court, in Chicago, the first juvenile court in the world.

A native of San Francisco, Judge Mack was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1887, and after several years of study at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin as a Parker fellow, was admitted to the bar in 1890.

Subsequently he became law professor, first at Northwestern, where he taught from 1895 until 1902, and then at the University of Chicago. He was emeritus professor of law at the University of Chicago at the time of his death.

His career as a jurist began in 1903 in Chicago, where he was serving as Civil Service Commissioner. Elected as a judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, he was soon assigned as judge of Chicago's Juvenile Court. His three years on the Juvenile Court bench developed in him an interest in the welfare and problems of children which he never lost.

In 1908 Judge Mack was assigned to the Appellate Court, in the 1st Illinois District, and two years later while still on the appellate bench was appointed by President Taft to the United States Commerce Court. He [illegible] a Federal judge included the Court of Commerce, Southern District Court of New York and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Judge Mack was an ardent Zionist, and he served in executive capacities in many of the leading international as well as national Jewish organizations. He was the first president of the American Jewish Congress, and at the time of his death was honorary president of the World Jewish Congress.

He was president of the Palestine Endowment Funds, Inc., and of the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation; chairman of the board of trustees of the Jewish Institute of Religion and a member of the board of governors of the Hebrew University and Institute of Jewish Studies, in Jerusalem.

He was president of the Zionist Organization of America from 1918 to 1921 and the first president of both the national Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations. He was also the first chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919.

During the first world war he served as chairman of the section on compensation and insurance of soldiers and sailors and their dependents of the committee of labor of the Council of National Defense; and as a member of the Board of Inquiry on Conscientious Objectors. For many years he was an overseer of Harvard University.

Judge Mack is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cecile Blumgart Mack, whom he married in 1940. His first wife, Mrs. Jessie Fox Mack, died in 1938.

Also surviving are a daughter, Dr. Ruth Mack Brunswick, a New York physician; four brothers, William J. Mack, Jacob W. Mack, Ralph W. Mack and Robert T. Mack; a sister, Mrs. Fred A. Mack, and one grandchild.

Funeral services at the Free Synagogue House, 40 West Sixty-eighth Street, were conducted by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the synagogue and president of the American Jewish Congress.

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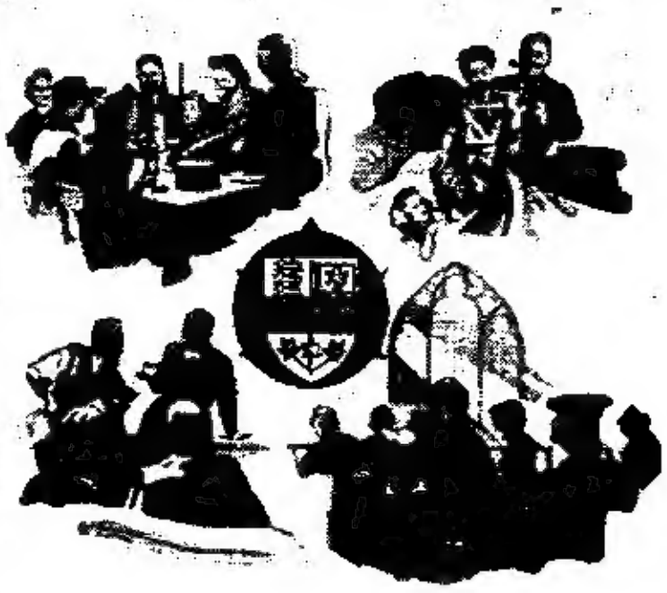
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Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Toronto.

Mrs. N. Proctor, Victoria Avenue, spent a week in Toronto.

Mrs. Fritz Weidel and family, Metcalfe Avenue, have returned home from their summer cottage in Ste. Agathe, where they spent the summer.

Miss Ray Levin, Sherbrooke Street West, is spending a week in Ste. Agathe.

Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Lande, Drummond Street, have returned from Timmins, Ont.

Mrs. David Echenberg, of Sherbrooke, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ross Vineberg, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Sperber, Grosvenor Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kirstein, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Berger, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Mrs. William Livingston, of New York, visited Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Cote St. Antoine Road.

Mrs. Clarence Michaels, Cote des Neiges Road, spent the summer with her [illegible] in Ste. [illegible]

[illegible], of Moosomin, Sask., and Mrs. Hunter, Audrey, of Timiskville, Ont., have returned home after spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West.

Miss Maxine Asch of Scarsdale, New York, who visited her cousin, Miss Julia Asch, Grosvenor Avenue, has returned home.

Mrs. D. Gillman and family, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Trout Lake.

Miss Pearl S. Lieberman, who visited Miss Rachel Frances Bloomfield, Chomedy Street, went to Worcester, Mass., on her return home to New York.

Mrs. H. Eielstone and family, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from St. Anne de Bellevue, where they spent the summer.

Miss Henrietta Asch, Grosvenor Avenue, spent the holiday week-end with Miss Minda Bronfman, at Ste. Marguerite.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hoffer and family, Durocher Street West, have returned from Trout Lake.

Miss Laura Kaplan, Nelson Avenue, has returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Philip Rubenstein, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fineberg, Jeanne Mance Street, and will be present at Fineberg-Cytrynbaum wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Minuk and [illegible] week-end at the Chateau Laurier, in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Finkelstein and son, Sheldon, de l'Epee Avenue, spent the Labor Day week-end at the Chateau Laurier, in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Abrasha Wigdor, Van Horne Avenue, have returned from a holiday in the Laurentians.

Pte. Harold Rosen, R.C.A.M.C., St. Urbain Street, has returned from a holiday in New York.

Mrs. M. J. Lazer and family, Hutchison Street, spent the summer at St. Faustin.

Mrs. A. Laxer and son, Carl, Hutchison Street, have returned from St. Faustin where they spent the summer.

Miss Sylvia Slavin, Esplanade Avenue, is spending a week in Boston, with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fremer, and a week in New York with another uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Rosenbaum.

Lieut. Philip Freedlander, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Freedlander, Park Avenue, spent one week in Detroit and one week visiting his parents at Mohawk Inn, Prefontaine. He is stationed with the Royal Canadian Engineers in Petawawa, Ontario.

Miss Sylvia Gartenfield, St. Urbain Street, is spending a week in Boston, Mass, at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mintz, of Madapan, for a visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. M. Sommer, Park Avenue, has returned after spending the summer at Plage Laval.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Joseph, Prince Arthur Street West, spent the holiday week-end with the former's grandfather, Montefiore Joseph, in Quebec City.

LAC. Mortimer Freedlander, R.C.A.F., spent his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Freedlander, at the Mohawk Inn, Prefontaine.

Miss Judy Ross, Jeanne Mance Street, who spent two weeks with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Margolese, of Iroquois, Ont., visited Ogdensburg, N.Y., and spent two weeks with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. B Stillerman, of Lancaster, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Zipes and children, Donald and Ilene, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are spending a few days visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Berbrier at their cottage in Val Morin.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Freedlander and son, David, Park Avenue, have returned after spending the summer at the Mohawk Inn, Prefontaine.

Mrs. S. D. Wolkove and family, Jeanne Mance Street, have returned from Piedmont, where they spent the season.

Mrs. Ben. Salit and daughter, Rhona, Maplewood Avenue, were at Bellevue, for the summer.

Miss Tillie Greener, of New York, visited her sisters, Misses Minnie and Esther Greener, Querbes Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Miller, Darlington Avenue, spent Labor Day week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rubenstein, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mrs. Joseph Shnider, St. Urbain Street, is spending the week at Boston, Mass., at the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Shnider, 14 Livingstone Street, Dorchester, Boston, and will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. K. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Saul Mintz, of Toronto, have returned after spending the summer with Mrs. S. Migicovsky, at Val Morin.

Mrs. S. Migicovsky and family, Van Horne Avenue, have returned from Val Morin, where they occupied a cottage.

Mrs. Samuel Rubenstein, and daughter, Betty, of Hawkesbury, Ont., spent a few days visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Abel Miller, Darlington Ave[illegible]

[illegible] Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Long Island, N.Y., who visited Mr. and Mrs. B. Guilford, de l'Epee Avenue, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Wellen and Mr. and Mrs. L. Wellen.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bassel, Henri Julien Street, celebrated their fifth wedding anniversary at their summer cottage in Val David. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Alex Adelman, Mrs. Bassel's parents; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bassel, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wohl, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lubin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Soiferman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, of Lachine, Mr. and Mrs. Moe. Karpman, Misses Florence Bassel, Bernice Adelman, Florence Carpman; Anita Carpman and Roslyn Bassel; Jack Miller, Leo Bassel, Hy. Carpman.

Mrs. B. Krakower, Durocher Street, gave a surprise birthday dinner party in honor of her husband, Benjamin Krakower. Present were Mrs. C. Krakower, his mother; Mr. and Mrs. I. Hittner, and son, Saul; Mr. and Mrs. M. Krakower and sons, Louis and Harry; Mr. and Mrs. L. Krakower and children, Marilyn and Earl; Mr. and Mrs. J. Krakower and children, Norma and Harold; Mr. and Mrs. I. Frankel and son, Hershel; Mrs. T. Barish and daughter, Rhoda; Mr. and Mrs. M. Roth, and Jack Krakower, and David and Saul Krakower, sons of the host. The table was decorated with a birthday cake, white and blue candles, and a centrepiece of assorted flowers. Mr. Krakower was presented with gifts.

Stopping at Lewinson's Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec, were: Dr. and Mrs. E. Goldwater, Mr. and Mrs. M. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. O. Perlman, Mr and Mrs. David R. Shapiro, Mr. and Mrs. D. Silver, Mrs. M. S. Cohen, Mrs. L. Finkelstein, Mrs. David Blostein, Mrs. A. Luria, Mrs. Aaron Snyder, of Denver, Colorado; Misses Anne Aber, Lillian Engel, Fay Godel, Lillian Germaine, Lea Jacobson, Fay Joops, Rose Katkin, Brenda Rubin, Esther Trier, Bess Trier, Tamara Umanski, Pearl Winfield; Moe Grover, E. Jacobs, Nathan Scott, N. Skinner, of Sydney, N.S., A. Umanski, Stanley Davis, Alfred Lewis, Misses Sylvia Salit, Beatrice Salit, Helen Schulman, of New York, Sari Lithwick, Lerna Lithwick, of Ottawa; Henry Benjamin, Jack Rosen, Jack Levine, Leo Ritz, Ted Silverman, and William Abrams.

While Jewish owned land in Palestine under wheat cultivation constitutes only 6% of the total area, it produces 15% of the country's wheat crop. In the case of barley the ratio is 4% to 17%.

WARSAW JEWS WRECKED MANY FACTORIES BEFORE THE END

(Continued from Page One)

make further use of the machinery, tools and fixtures.

The Polish newspaper, "Dziennik," reported that 2,000 workshops and factories, 3,000 business premises and 100,000 flats were destroyed by gunfire in the battle of the Warsaw ghetto.

From the highest buildings in the ghetto, stated the reports, the Jews flew flags of Poland, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Bands of Jewish insurgents stormed the infamous Pavlak prison and released scores of political prisoners. Fierce battles broke out in the ruined Nalevki district and on Nuranow Square when the Germans threw artillery, tanks and bombers against the Jews.

Meanwhile, Polish guerillas struck the German troops from the rear on Lange Street adjoining the ghetto gates. These same partisan groups had previously engineered an attempt to assassinate Governor Fisher several days after he had issued his first order for the liquidation of the ghetto and succeeded in killing police chiefs Kessky and Reszhinsky, who had supervised the deportation of the Jews from the ghetto.

The reports added that the revolt which broke out in the ghetto, on 18th April, was the culmination of similar uprisings which raged sporadically in Warsaw since last December when Jews who were being rounded up for deportation attacked the Nazi guards with axes and spades.

Again in January mass demonstrations took place in the ghetto streets as starving Jews demanded food which had been denied them as punishment for the December uprising.

On 17th March, for the first time since the establishment of the ghetto, German troops sent into the Jewish quarter by Warsaw governor Fisher, were greeted with volleys from rifles. Firing by the Jews from behind hastily erected street barricades, killed 50 Germans before the revolt was crushed. It was following this revolt that Governor Fisher ordered that "the ghetto be completely destroyed."

On 19th April, picked S.S. detachments broke into the ghetto and were met by machine-gun fire and hand grenades, [illegible] ground away.

RIGHT OF ASYLUM ASKED FOR ALL WHO CAN ESCAPE FROM HITLERITE FURY

(Continued from Page One)

charts of not only Jews but all minority groups.

The resolution urging the outlawing of anti-Semitism also included the statement that "in order to be effective this outlawing should be supplemented by international conventions and national machinery."

Among the Jewish leaders who spoke were Mr. Maurice L. Goldman, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Rabbi Wolf Gold, president of the Mizrachi Organization, and Moshe Furmansky, president of the youth group, Hashomr Hatzir. Mr. Furmansky created a considerable stir by dissenting in his speech with the resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish national state in Palestine. Mr. Furmansky said that because of the presence of over a million Arabs he thought Palestine should be bi-national, half Jewish, half Arab.

The assembly adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of an interim committee to implement and continue the work of the conference in co-operation with existing Jewish agencies and setting the date for the next conference as "before the end of the twelve months."

QUEBEC CITY

Mr. and Mrs. M. Soloway, of Montreal, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. B. Rubin, Lewis Avenue.

Mrs. B. Schwartzmann and daughter, Anna, Murray Avenue, spent a few days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Podvin and children, Rita and Leonard, Brown Avenue, have returned from Lac Beauport.

F/O Clarence Shapiro, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Shapiro and daughter, Sandra, of Summerside, P.E.I., are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Boughaville Avenue.

Mark Zivian, of Ottawa, has returned home after spending some time with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street.

Mrs. R. Rubin, Esplanade Avenue, Montreal, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bigman, Belvedere Road.

S. Schmeltzer, of Ottawa, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. Shnaik, Boughaville Avenue.

Mrs. C. Marks, St. Cyrille Street, spent a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. H. Finkelstein, of Montreal, spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Marks, St. Cyrille Street.

Mrs. B. Rubin and her daughter, Shirley, Lewis Avenue, spent several days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich, Belvedere Road, returned from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Schulman, Belvedere Road, are spending some time in New York.

W. Shapiro, Lake Beauport, was in Montreal.

Miss Rhoda Steinman has returned to Sherbrooke, Que., after spending several days with her uncle, D. Steinman, Lake Beauport.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Porter, of Sorel, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Lalken, Pete Marquette Street.

Miss Leah Robeck, of Montreal, visited Mr. and Mrs. N. Podvin, Brown Avenue.

Progress Of The Hebrew University

On July 24, 1918, twelve foundation stones of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem — one for each of the tribes — were laid on Mount Scopus, to the accompaniment of the guns on the battle-front in the Jordan valley twenty miles away, says the Manchester Guardian.

It was seven years before the university was formally opened. That ceremony was carried out by Lord Balfour himself before a great assembly which included the representatives of the universities and academies of the world.

All that existed at that time were two small institutes of research: for Jewish studies and for chemistry. It had been decided that, in its first stage, the university should be concerned with adding to knowledge before imparting it; and it was to devote itself to those studies for which Palestine offered a special fitness.

Its growth since 1925 has been one of the miracles of our time. It has become a great center of research and scholarship in many fields. It has an academic staff of nearly 150, and until the last two years it had 1,200 undergraduate students. The number has been cut down because a large proportion of the male students are enrolled in the forces.

It includes two faculties, both of research and teaching, one of the humanities, which comprises Jewish studies in their fullness, Arabic and Oriental studies and the general humanities; the other of the natural and mathematical sciences, which specialises in the biology of the Middle Eastern countries.

It has besides a splendid modern hospital to which are attached a medical research center providing post-graduate courses and a nurses' training school, and a department of agriculture which gives students a scientific course of five years.

Its buildings include a library with over 400,000 books, for the greatest collection in the Middle East, and museums of archaeology, botany, zoology and geology of the Bible lands. Its continuous contribution to scientific knowledge has been one of the principal factors in the development of Palestine.

It is the main center in the world for the study of the whole Jewish tradition; and the destruction of the Jewish center in Europe by Hitler's barbarism has enhanced its significance. Its school of Oriental studies is engaged in important research into Arab history, literature and philosophy.

Among the outstanding contributions which its professors have made to knowledge may be mentioned the discoveries of Dr. Raul Adler, formerly of Leeds, in Mediterranean disease and the treatment of leprosy, and the interpretation of Professor Torcziner, formerly of Berlin, of the Lachish Letters written in the days of Jeremiah.

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Montreal Meetings

● **CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS:** A used piano is required for a men's recreation room in an Army camp close to Montreal. Communicate with the War Efforts Committee, 1171 St. Catherine Street, West, Plateau 6891. Those wishing to extend hospitality to men of the Armed Forces, register immediately with the Service Men's Centre, 1311 Bishop Street, Plateau 4615. Mrs. Lazarus Phillips is chairman. Any persons desirous of renting rooms to army personnel and their wives, telephone, or write to the Centre.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted. Carbon copy, single spaced typing, or material received on flimsy paper, will not be considered for publication.

● **DOMINION HEBREW LADIES AUXILIARY** heard a financial report read by the Secretary, Mrs. H. Seidman, for the first six months of the year, showing that $357 was distributed for war relief. Mrs. S. Bulum, recording secretary, was presented with flowers. The president, Mrs. A. Katz, and the treasurer, Mrs. M. Bulum, were presented with flowers from the Auxiliary by Mesdames J. Baum and S. Bulum. A committee of the Dominion Hebrew Sick Benefit Association, represented by H. Pollock, I. Shapiro, and M. Silverman, presented flowers to the Auxiliary. Hostesses were Mesdames S. Bulum, A. Katz, J. Hornstein, B. Schwartz, J. Malamud, B. Berco. Mrs. R. Gesser gave a raffle which brought in $22. The tables were decorated with flowers.

● **B'NAI BRITH** Girls Mount Royal Chapter No. 21 meets on Thursday, September 16, at 8.30 p.m., at the Mount Royal Hotel. Membership drive is on. Members will bring magazines for the soldiers. Call Miss Sarah Weltzner, president, Do. 3161.

● **Y.M.H.A.** Farm Camp closed after a season under the directorship of Harry Sufrin, at a farm at Repentigny, overlooking the St. Lawrence River, eighteen miles from Montreal, and owned and operated by Jewish Lithuanian refugees. Each of three groups of thirty-five boys spent three weeks at the Camp, learned to milk cows, pitch hay, take care of chickens, raise vegetables. The camp newspaper, named "Barnyard Gazette" was published by the campers. A full camp program had as head counsellor, Maurice Goldstein; Max Sherzhal, Earl Greenberg, Hans Hoffman, Mrs. H. Soffrin. It is intended to make the farm an annual institution with permanent site.

● **GIRLS' TRAINING** School exhibition of work and products which was to have taken place on Wednesday evening, September 15, has been postponed for three or four weeks. Notice of the new date will be made shortly. Vladimir Grossman is director.

● **UNITED TALMUD TORAHS** Ben A. Albert, president of Shaar Hashomayim Congregation, as chairman of the silver jubilee envelope Campaign, this being the 25th year of these schools. Over 1,200 Jewish boys and girls are in regular attendance at the Talmud Torah Schools which include a Hebrew Kindergarten, Hebrew Academy (Parochial School which now has about 40 pupils), afternoon classes, High School, Yeshivah and teachers' training class.

● Mrs. S. Sperack, 4063 Park Avenue, member of the Manchester Jewish Women's Group, gave a tea and $5 was collected for the war effort.

Woman Of Good Will

By Anna Mary Wells, In The New Yorker

Mr. Lewis worked on an afternoon newspaper in Detroit and was summoned to his office at four o'clock on the morning of June 21st. As he pulled on his clothes, he explained the summons briefly to his wife. "Race rioting broke out on Belle Isle last night. It's spread now to Hastings Street, and they don't know where it's going to stop."

Mrs. Lewis pulled the sheet up under her chin, savoring the thin feeling of dread through her drowsiness. "Be careful," she said automatically as her husband kissed her goodbye. After he had gone, she became wider awake and lay looking through the bedroom window at the pattern of dark leaves against the gray sky. It was a breathlessly hot night; the trees were unstirring. There was no sound along the quiet residential street after the noise of the car backing out and driving down the block had died away.

Mea culpa, Mrs. Lewis thought, and after a moment said it aloud, "Mea culpa." She didn't really mean anything by the words; she didn't think she had started the race riot or that she would have any chance of stopping it, but a rosy, comfortable sort of glow spread through her with the thought of the Latin tag. This is how it must have been for the decent German people, she thought after a while. Lying in bed on a quiet street, hearing what was happening to the Jews, feeling sorry but helpless. That made her feel a little better too; she had wondered so often about the decent German people. She lay still, feeling solemn and slightly exalted, until it occurred to her that Rosalie, her colored laundress, might not be able to come. That would be dreadful with such a big wash waiting. In spite of this anxiety, however, she managed after a time to fall asleep again.

Next morning Rosalie was forty minutes late. Mrs. Lewis had sorted the clothes and put the white ones into the washing machine by the time the colored girl arrived.

"Oh, Rosalie," she said, "I'm so glad to see you. I was afraid something might have happened to you. Are things very bad downtown?"

"My frens din want me to come," Rosalie said. "They said the buses wouldn't run, but they was running all right. The jitterbugs busted out the windows of all them little Jew stores on Hastings Street. The police was riding up and down Hastings Street with machine guns sticking outta their cars."

Mrs. Lewis decided against going to work on Rosalie's anti-Semitism again. She wasn't getting anywhere, and the discussion would take more time than she could spare this morning, with all the children's hot-weather things to be washed. She showed Rosalie what she had already done and retired thankfully, leaving the laundress in full possession of the basement.

During the morning Mrs. Lewis sewed name tapes in camp clothes, made lists, dealt with a locksmith and a refrigerator repairman. The street was still quiet. At two o'clock in the afternoon she walked down to the corner drug-store to get Mr. Blake to cash a check.

Mr. Blake was telling a man at the soda fountain about the riot with obvious relish. "Where've you been all day?" he asked. "You just get up? Detroit's under martial law. They're rioting all over town." His newspapers were all gone, but he handed the man one he had kept for himself. Mrs. Lewis ate a fudge sundae and read the paper over the man's shoulder. He shook his head and made clucking noises with his tongue as he read.

"That's just the beginning," he said at last, handing the paper back to Mr. Blake.

"Yeah, that's right," Mr. Blake agreed. "Just the beginning. My wife was calling up all the hospitals about me last night. When she heard there was a riot, she thought I started it. Way I felt last night I could have taken on a few niggers myself, at that."

Mrs. Lewis opened her mouth to protest, and shut it again. What good would you do arguing in a drugstore? And she needed Mr. Blake to cash the check. He did, and she walked back up the quiet, tree-lined street, blistering hot even in the shade, thinking that this, too, was what it must have been like for people like herself in Germany. On the curb in front of one house a white man and a colored man were resting from their labors on the lawn and eating their lunches. Mrs. Lewis stole a furtive curious glance at the colored man. He seemed perfectly normal.

Things were worse, Mr. Lewis said on the telephone after she got home. The mayor didn't want to call out any troops. They were dragging Negroes out of cars and buses on Woodward Avenue. After he hung up she wondered if she ought to have Rosalie stay all night. The trouble was there wasn't any place to put her. If she asks, I'll manage somehow to let her stay, Mrs. Lewis decided, but if she wants to go on home I won't try to talk her out of it.

Rosalie didn't think of not going home.

"Just mind your own business and you'll be all right," Mrs. Lewis told her as she left. "Don't stop to talk to anybody or try to see what's going on. Go straight home and no one will bother you." She spoke very firmly, and because Rosalie's feet hurt, she gave her an old pair of black oxfords. She made Rosalie promise to call her up when she reached home.

The clothes were all fresh and crisp; Rosalie ironed beautifully. Mrs. Lewis, who hated to iron and did it abominably, wondered, as she put them away, whether she should at least have made Rosalie wait until Mr. Lewis came home so that he could have driven her.

He was late enough to frighten Mrs. Lewis a little but not so late that dinner was spoiled.

"Traffic on Second was just like the old days," Mr. Lewis said, as he and his wife sat down to eat. "Everybody coming out that way to avoid trouble on the East Side."

"Wasn't anything happening on Second?" she asked.

"I haven't seen a thing," Mr. Lewis said. "I've been in the office all day, and for anything I've seen myself it might have been just any day. They say they could see fighting from the windows of the Free Press, but it didn't come down as far as our building. I'll tell you one thing I saw coming home, though. You know how you get caught in traffic and keep passing and repassing the same car? Well, there was this car with kind of a fat guy driving. Fat and stodgy looking, you know, with a paunch, and his coat off and no collar or tie. Just an ordinary fat guy you'd know to look at you wouldn't like him. Only he had four Negro girls in the car, taking them home from work. Lady, that took guts in Detroit today. It took more guts than I've got."

"Would they bother Negro girls in a car with a white man?" Mrs. Lewis asked.

"They were pulling every Negro out of every vehicle that went along Woodward all afternoon and burning the cars. And once he got past that, he'd be in the black belt and the Negro mobs after him."

Mrs. Lewis saw herself at the wheel of her car speaking gently but firmly to a menacing black mob. "I've come to get my laundress," she was saying to the leader. "I don't think it's safe for her down here. I want to take her out to my house until this blows over."

The leader of the mob jumped onto the running board. "This lady's all right!" he shouted authoritatively. "She's come to help out the girl that works for her." He stood on the running board and made a path for her through the black rioters. They stopped at the door of the apartment house, and he went in for Rosalie, while Mrs. Lewis sat at the wheel looking straight before her, hiding her terror.

"The thing that got me," Mr. Lewis went on, "was listening to all the people you'd think were O.K. saying this is a good thing one way or another. All the way from the ones that think a little [illegible] to the ones that say you've gotta keep the black bastards in their place. Men you'd swear were nice people. Men, anyway, who'd never go out with a piece of lead pipe and start breaking windows."

"What do you say to them?" she asked.

He shrugged. "Nothing. What can you say? You can't argue with people; you never change their minds."

The telephone rang and Mrs. Lewis rushed to pick up the receiver. It was Rosalie to say the Charlevoix car had stopped running and she'd had to ride clear downtown and walk back up on the East Side with her feet like to killing her; she'd seen two white men with blood running down their heads. Mrs. Lewis advised her to stay at home until things quieted down, and went back to the table wondering how she would have felt if the call had been to say that Rosalie was in the hospital or the morgue. After all, it was no thanks to her . . .

"I know how you could shut them up," she said, taking up the conversation with Mr. Lewis where she'd left it. "Just say, 'Well, of course my views on the subject are influenced by the fact that my maternal grandfather was a Negro.' I bet they'd shut up fast enough then."

Mr. Lewis laughed. "You couldn't though," he said. "If you once started a story like that, you couldn't stop it."

"Why should you want to stop it? Would you care if your maternal grandfather were a Negro?"

"Of course I'd care," he said, "and so would you."

"I wouldn't" Mrs. Lewis said stubbornly. "I'd be proud of it. Anyway, if anyone talks like that to me, that's what I'll tell 'em."

She didn't say anything about Mr. Blake at the drugstore.

Tuesday morning the troops were in charge, and Mrs. Lewis went downtown shopping. There were very few people, almost no Negroes, in the stores. She bought play shoes, stationery, indelible ink, and handkerchiefs, and tried unsuccessfully to find batteries for the flashlight for camp. By noon she was tired and hot. She settled into a chair in the department-store tearoom with relief, even though the shop was crowded and she had to share a table with another woman. They fell into conversation about the weather, and from that quite naturally went on to the riots. The stranger advanced the theory that weather had a considerable effect on human destiny, and Mrs. Lewis agreed that it might well have strained tempers on the previous day.

"They don't have trouble like this in the South, though," the woman said. "Down there they never get out of hand; they know their place and they keep it."

Mrs. Lewis thought about what she had promised to say, but she did not even open her mouth in an effort to say it. She couldn't. She looked curiously at the stranger — a fat, dull woman in a round brown hat. Certainly she didn't care a fig for her good or bad opinion. Why then couldn't she say "My grandfather was a Negro"? She was still pondering when the other woman finished lunch and left.

After lunch Mrs. Lewis went to a ten-cent store to try again for flashlight batteries, feeling unreasonably depressed.

There were two Negro women just ahead of her at the escalator in the ten-cent store. One of them stepped onto it and started up; the other saw Mrs. Lewis and stepped quickly backward. Mrs. Lewis waved her forward, but she still hung back. Mrs. Lewis stepped back herself. "You first," she said. "I insist."

The colored woman, looking frightened and unhappy, stepped onto the escalator. Mrs. Lewis rode up immediately behind her, her spirits rising with the steps, her self-esteem completely restored.

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MARRIAGES

Gertler-Paull

The marriage of Miss Anna Paull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Paull, 71 Maplewood Avenue, to Dr. Max Menard Gertler, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gertler, of Saskatoon, Sask., took place at the Montefiore Club, on September 4, at half-past eight o'clock. Rev. Dr. H. Abramowitz officiating assisted by Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a mustard colored wool suit, brown suede accessories, matching veil, and a corsage of white gardenias. The bride and groom were unattended. Ushers were Rafael Paull, Leonard Gertler, and Marvin Shiller. Gladioli in standards formed the decorations. The wedding music was played by Mrs. L. Livingstone Fineberg on the organ, and later a string orchestra played. The bride's mother received in a slate blue beaded dress, black velvet hat and veil, black suede accessories, and a corsage of purple orchids. Mrs. H. Gertler, aunt of the bridegroom, wore a gray dress with black accessories, and a corsage of orchids. The couple left for Murray Bay and Tadoussac, the bride wearing a turquoise blue cloth sport suit, with accessories of brown suede. They will live in Outremont. Dr. Gertler is a graduate of McGill University and of the University of Saskatchewan. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. Kiesling, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. M. Kiesling, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. H. Rogow and daughter, Miss Sybil Rogow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paull, Mr. and Mrs. M. Katzenstein and daughter, Miss Marion Kenton; Mr. and Mrs. W. Luntgarten, and daughter, Joyce; and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tames, all of New York; and A. B. Gertler, brother of the groom, of Saskatoon, Sask.

Lightstone-Griver

The marriage of Margaret, eldest daughter of Mrs. S. Griver, of London, England, and the late Isaac Griver, to Simpson (Sonny), Lightstone, The Regina Rifles Regiment, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Lightstone, 1620 Ducharme Avenue, Montreal, took place at the United Synagogue, Rectory Square E. 1, London, England, on Sunday, September 5, at one o'clock.

Sternberg-Lederman

The marriage of Miss Leah Sternberg, daughter of Mendel and Mrs. I. Sternberg, 4086 St. Urbain Street, to Joshua Lederman, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. B. Lederman, of Russia, took place at the home of the bride's parents, on Sunday, August 26, at five o'clock, the bride's father officiating, also Rev. F. Schlepack. The bride was given away by her parents. She wore a dusty pink crepe two-piece suit, afternoon length, with hat and veil to match, and a corsage of white roses. The matron of honor, Mrs. A. Schwartz, sister of the bride, wore a black crepe afternoon dress, red roses in her hair, and a corsage of red roses. Samuel Zeitz, cousin of the groom, was best man. The house was decorated with summer flowers. The reception was held at home, the bride's mother wearing a black crepe afternoon dress, matching hat, and a corsage of red roses. The honeymoon was spent in Ottawa, Ont., the bride travelling in a grey wool suit, with black accessories. The couple are living at 5040 Esplanade Avenue.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller, Draper Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Freda, to Michael Meshwork, son of J. Meshwork, and the late Mrs. Meshwork, to take place on September 12.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Cytrynbaum, 4553 Esplanade Avenue, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Ann, to William, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Finsberg, 5267 Jeanne Mance Street, to take place on Sunday, September 23, at half-past five o'clock at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shane, Lacombe Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecile, to Edward (Teddy) B. Vineberg, son of Mrs. Vineberg, Prud'homme Avenue, and the late S. L. Vineberg.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Abrahams, 2055 Maplewood Avenue, announce the engagement of their sister, Bertha, to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Sedaveck, 5052 Esplanade Avenue.

The engagement of Miss Frances Klein, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Klein, of Montreal, to Aaron (Prussin) Prisansky, son of Mrs. I. Oppenheimer, Querbes Avenue and the late K. Prisansky, is announced, the wedding to take place on November 14.

The engagement of Miriam, daughter of M. L. Caplan, 4586 Jeanne Mance Street, and the late Mrs. Sarah Caplan, to Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Palmer, of Kingston, Ontario, is announced.

Mrs. Carl Rosenberg, 2254 Girouard Avenue, Montreal, co-convenor with Mrs. C. Shiller, on Repairs, has knitted over 800 pairs of socks and other articles for the Montreal Jewish Branch, Canadian Red Cross.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Mos. Siegal (nee Goldie Goldfich), Rachel Street West, a daughter, at the Jewish General Hospital, on September 1. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Siegal, Laurier Avenue West; and Mrs. N. Goldfich, Rachel Street West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baum (nee Ida Lazare), Decarie Boulevard, at the Women's General Hospital, on August 30, a daughter, Rosalee Marilyn, a sister of Barbara. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Lazare, Durocher Street; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Baum, de l'Epee Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Shapiro (nee Clara Miller), St. Joseph Blvd. East, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 28, a son, Lawrence, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. I. Miller, Hutchison Street; and of Mrs. L. Segal, Laval Avenue, and the late L. Segal.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Sabbath (nee Bella Weinstein), Lacombe Avenue, a daughter, at the Jewish General Hospital, on September 3.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Schleifer (nee Pauline Switzman), at the Jewish General Hospital, on September 3, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Switzman, Hutchison Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Stall (nee Eve Wax), Mount Royal Avenue West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 31, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Stall, Hutchison Street; and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wax, Laurier Avenue West.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Tudiver (nee Rose Stoll), Clark Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on September 4, a son, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tudiver, Jeanne Mance Street; and Mrs. K. Stoll, Clark Street, and the late N. Stoll.

DEATHS

Mildred Lonn, died on Monday, August 30, at the Ross Memorial Pavilion. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs David Lonn; two sisters, Mrs. J. Sulofsky, of Montreal, and Mrs Charles Fogel, of Hawkesbury, Ont. Funeral service was held from Paperman and Sons on Tuesday. Interment took place at Beth Yehuda Cemetery, Rabbi S. Hershhorn officiating. Shiva at 3633 Waverley Street.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a monument to the late Abraham Kastman, 20 Rostrevor Road, Toronto, will take place Sunday, September 19, 3.30 p.m. at Gost Tzedec Synagogue Cemetery, Dawes Road, Toronto.

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CLASS IN COOKERY

CHEESE CAKE

one and one-half pounds cream cheese
three eggs
three-quarters cup sugar
one tin condensed milk
one teaspoon vanilla
one teaspoon almond extract
one pound graham wafers
one-quarter pound butter, melted
a few chopped almonds

Roll out graham wafers with melted butter and almonds. Place half of wafer mixture into a greased baking dish. Mix well the cream cheese, eggs, sugar, milk, vanilla and almond extract. Pour mixture into baking dish and cover with remainder of wafers. Bake in a moderate oven for one-half hour.

Mrs. M. Schwartz,
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BLUEBERRY JAM

two quarts berries
seven cups sugar
juice and grated rind of one lemon

Wash berries well, add juice and grated rind of lemon, then sugar. Mix well together, bring to a full rolling boil, stirring constantly, then boil hard for two minutes. Remove from fire and stir in one bottle of fruit pectin. Skim well and pour into sterilized jars. Cool and pour melted parrafin and seal.

Mrs. L. Diner,
445 Mount Pleasant Ave., Montreal.

Victor Cazalet, Non-Jewish Zionist

By Sarah Gertrude Millin

One day, a number of years ago, Victor Cazalet walked un-announced into my house, and, before he left, he said: "When next you come to England, let me know at once. There are things I must do about you." I let him know. Flowers and Victor immediately came.

He was an M.C. of the last war; an M.P.; a director of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, the Dorchester Hotel, Covent Garden Opera; a musician; a collector of sculpture, painting and people; an ex-squash champion of England; a tennis partner of Helen Wills; a descendant of Huguenot refugees; a member of a family that had lost (as I heard) six million pounds in Russia, when the Bolsheviks took over, but was still wealthy enough to have whatever money could buy. I knew his mother and sister too — Thelma Cazalet, M.P. — people as warmly human, as loving as Victor himself.

"Now tell me," he enquired, "what you want to see, whom you want to meet?"

We picked out some theatres and I said I wanted, first, to hear some good debates in Parliament and then to meet the American journalists, Gunther and Knickerbocker. I heard the debates. He served up Gunther at a lunch where there were, among others, also Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Field Marshal Chetwode. (Gunther has described this lunch in one of his books.) He served up Knickerbocker at a dinner in the House, with the French Ambassador, Asquith's daughter, Lady Bonham Carter, and the conspicuous Lady Cunard.

Then I asked for Rebecca West (whom I already knew), Lady Oxford and Asquith and the Duchess of Athol. And presently for Humbert Wolfe, Hugh Walpole and other writers.

One night, among Epsteins and Augustus Johns, thirty or forty of us sat in deep chairs listening to the pianist Smeterlan. There were beautiful women, there were celebrated men. It was an exquisite party.

People — all kinds of people — came readily to Victor Cazalet. He warmed-in his latest London house with a Christmas party for the Royal children.

This was the sort of Victor I first knew.

Next time I came to England Lady Mortet Paget took me to Russia and he followed to join us, but I had to leave before he arrived. He was in these days rushing about Europe, trying to understand what was happening to the world.

He went to Spain as well as Russia; and Franco flattered, and, for a time (I regret to say), impressed him. He sent me a long account of his visit to Spain which I heavily criticized.

We disagreed also about Abyssinia. "Why should we fight for Abyssinia?" he asked. "Not for Abyssinia; for Right," I answered, and he returned: "Do you realize it would all fall on England?" "There are fifty-one other League nations," I said, "that must help England to do the fighting," he insisted. "And England, at the moment, is as much able to kick anyone as a man whose toes are are coming out of his torn carpet slippers."

But I could see he was uneasy about the way the world was going. He had found it a lovely world and he didn't want it to change, but his conscience was giving him pain. Later he admitted to me that he had been wrong about Spain and Abyssinia. . . .

One day, as I was talking about Zionism, he asked me if I would be prepared to discuss the question of Palestine at his house with a pro-Arab so that he might judge the case between Jew and Arab. I said: "Certainly." The argument took place. As I left, he said to me: "You win." He added: "Will you invite me next time you have Dr. Weizmann?" I don't know if he had met Dr. Weizmann before; but he had never talked to me about Zionism before; and, for all I know, this may have been the beginning of his Zionism. It was in 1936 that I had them together at a dinner party, at which there was also Lady Melchett.

Then Victor, in his turn, had a party for Felix Frankfurter, to which he asked the Weizmanns, the Gunthers (Mrs. Gunther is a Jewess from Kiev) and me. The Weizmanns asked him. He was now a step further in the Zionist path.

Next time I came to England the first thing Victor spoke about to me was a Jewish Army in Palestine. He was wild for a Jewish Army in Palestine. He now said "we" when he spoke of Zionists and told me he had quite accidentally discovered that his grandfather, too, had been a Zionist.

He still loved to entertain people and was, indeed, building himself a new country house in Kent and buying himself a new town house in London. I was his first week-end guest in the country house. Carpets, curtains, coverings, chandeliers, orchids, were arriving. He played the great piano in the great music room; he played the other piano in his library; we ate in the loggia — in the evening before an open fire; we had a barbecue with some Americans to whom he had lent one of the houses on the estate; we visited a boys' club to whom he had lent another of the houses; we inspected his sheep and gardens. Other guests came — politicians and journalists, Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi — a son of that Coudenhove-Kalergi who wrote a book about Jews, which Richard completed.

Count Richard was the only one of seven children who was pro-Jewish, anti-Nazi, anti-Fascist. His wife was a famous actress, Austrian Jewess. He had been thrown out of his castel in Vienna, he was presently thrown out of his castle in Prague. Fortunately he had still a chalet in Switzerland. He was going about Europe trying to arouse the Democracies against Germany. In London he was seeing the opponents of Chamberlain —Churchill, Amery, Duff Cooper.

In these days Victor, for his part, was going to the Continent to see for himself what Hitler was doing to the Jews. I went to hear him address meetings on Nazis, Jews, Zionism. He consulted me about letters to the "Times" concerning what he had seen Nazis do to Jews. He was a Conservative Member. Appeasement was on. It was a delicate matter for him to describe the evils of Nazism. It was a delicate matter for him next year to vote against the White Paper.

He said to me now: "I have given up my directorship of Covent Garden. I have given it up. I have given up arts and games because I need the time for Zionism."

Later in the year I was in England again and he rang me up: "I am speaking at a Zionist club to-night. Will you give me some dinner and come with me?" In due time — 8.30 — we arrived at the Club and found neither hosts nor audience. There was someone in an office. I asked him what happened. He complacently said: "Nothing, only the people are late." I was very angry at the discourtesy, but Victor said: "Oh, come along. Don't bother. Let's go to a cinema. We'll come back when it suits us. Now let the audience wait." We returned at 9.30, the audience had arrived, and everything went off as amiably as if there had not been the hour's interruption. I said to him on the way home: "Doesn't this sort of thing make you angry?" He answered: "Certainly it does." "But you don't let it affect your attitude towards Zionism?" "Of course not. What has a few people's rudeness to do with a great cause?" I went on. "You have concerned yourself with so many things. Are you sure you will not one day give up Zionism for something else, as you gave up opera for Zionism?" He said: "A man knows when he has found the real thing in his life. I will never give up Zionism. I swear it. I shall work for the Jews as long as I live.

He was then 43. It seemed that he had many more years to live. He had only four and a half.

The war came. He raised an anti-aircraft battery and was now a Major. He was attached to General Sikorski as Liaison Officer and was now a Colonel. The Polish Consul-General at Pretoria said to tell me how much it meant to Sikorski to have Victor beside him. He travelled with Sikorski to Russia and the Middle East, and published privately a small candid book concerning his experiences. My brother met him in Cairo—"a spruce and handsome officer." Only two months ago an English M.P. came to us here with an introduction from Victor.

Victor himself was then in America, and he wrote an angry letter to the "Times" concerning the Bermuda Conference. He went with Sikorski again to the Middle East, and said in Palestine — only a month ago!" — that he would lay down his life for a Jewish State even as for England. . . .

And suddenly it was all over. An aircrash in Gibraltar. Suddenly Victor Cazalet is no more.

This article is from the Zionist Record.

Campbellton, N.B.

Mrs. Mayer Sand, Bathurst, N.B., entertained the members of Lillian Freiman Chapter of Hadassah of Campbellton, Dalhousie, and Bathurst, and their husbands at a dinner, bingo and cards. Money was collected for the Chapter.

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Mrs. Rose Lozinski, 4182 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, has made hundreds of dressing gowns, pyjamas, bed jackets, kits, for the Montreal Jewish Branch, Canadian Red Cross.

SON OF MIZRACHI PRESIDENT APPOINTED TO KINGSTON

Rabbi Zacharia Gellman has been appointed Director of the Bnai Brith Hillel Foundation at Queen's University and Rabbi of the Congregation Beth Israel at Kingston, Ontario. He was recently ordained at the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary and is a graduate of Yeshiva College, 1939, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Rabbi Gellman is the son of Leon Gellman, national president of the Mizrachi Organization of America.

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Card Of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. J. Berufe, of Bracebridge, Ont., wish to thank their friends and relatives for the many kindnesses shown them during their recent bereavement in the loss of Mrs. Berufe's mother, Mrs. Sadie Lefkovits.

CLASSIFIED

University graduate desires furnished room, quiet, adult home, near University, evening meal. Wa. 1857, business hours only, 9 to 5, Saturday, until noon.

Urgent—Officer's wife urgently requires living quarters, unfurnished or duplex by October 1. St. Clair-Bathurst preferred. Lo. 8430.

Furnished apartment wanted by adult family of three. Write Mrs. J. Berufe, Bracebridge, Ont.

For Sale — Forest Hill Village, opportunity, owner's lovely home, sixteen months old. Immediate possession, six rooms and recreation room. Newly painted, attached garage, landscaped, air conditioned, extra ground floor washroom, near schools, transportation. Includes modern electrical fixtures, storms, screens, jasper heater, shadow-proof blinds, curtain rods, etc. Spotless condition. $8,500. Taxes cheap, $4,000 cash necessary. Co. 6880.

For rent — Four room apartment, modern, steam heat, gas and electric included, running hot water. Adults. Central. Wa. 8267.

Elderly lady desires room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen privileges, preferably in vicinity of College and Palmerston. Telephone evenings, Me. 9408.

Wanted — Graduate Nurse for Jewish dental office, highest salary, no evenings. Only one capable of filling responsible position need apply. Wa. 8822.

Large furnished room for rent, Bloor-Palmerston, close to University, suitable for girl. Me. 9813.

Spain is willing to release Jewish refugees from internment camps, provided they are given Palestine visas. The *Jewish Agency Bar* sent 500 such certificates. The refugees will go to Palestine via Belgium, Congo.

Social Notes — Toronto

Captain M. B. Kronick, C.A.D.C., and Mrs. Kronick, of Chilliwack, B.C., are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kronick, Madison Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. George Carman, Elgin Avenue.

Mrs. C. Fauman, Palmerston Boulevard, is spending some time in Alden, N.Y.

Barney D. Simmons, R.C.A.F., spent two weeks in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis and daughter, Sharon, Heath Street West, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

Miss Jacqueline Singer, Bathurst Street, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. Rivstein, of Montreal, Que., after spending the summer at Lac Brule, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pasternack and daughters, Harriet and Nancy, Avenue Road, have returned from Roche's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cohen and son, Robert Michael, formerly of 29 Highview Crescent, have moved to their new home at 6 Westover Hill Road.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Silverman, Wembley Road, spent the season at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. David Bronstein and family, Wells Hill Avenue, were at Roche's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Starr and daughters, Frances and Marmel, Westmount Avenue, have returned from Crystal Beach where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goodman and family, Clarion Boulevard, spent the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Baker, Welmer Road, spent the holiday week-end at Milford Bay, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiner and family, Bathurst Street, have returned from Bowerbird, Ont., where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Goodman and family, Glenayr Road, have returned from their summer cottage at Tent City.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn C. Wisbaum and Mrs. A. Rolf, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clement's Avenue, over the holiday week-end.

Miss Ruby Epstein, of Montreal, Que., spent the holiday week-end with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris, 121 Wingate Road.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fine and family, Lynwood Avenue, are back from Big Cedar Point, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Morgan and family, Avenue Road, spent the season at Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Raxlen and children, Wembley Road, were at Jackson's Point for the season.

Misses Freda Etkin, Crawford Street, Bertha Welsberg, Sussex Street, and Ruth White, Palmerston Street, spent several days in Buffalo, N.Y., visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Katz.

Mrs. Max Helscher, 610 Spadina Avenue, have returned from a three weeks' visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. I. Heft and son, Stanley, at their summer home in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosen and son, Noel, Rusholme Road, were at Tent City for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stulberg and family, Kingston Road, are back from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Sheffer, Brunswick Avenue, spent the summer at Willcocks Lake.

Mrs. W. Krangle and family, Braemore Gardens, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis and family have moved to their new home at 387 Clinton Street.

Mrs. Bessie Goldman, Crawford Street, has returned from a vacation at Thunder Bay, Ont.

Mrs. Jack Growden and daughter, Frances Elaine, Beatrice Street, spent the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rose and family, of Detroit, Mich., visited Mrs. Rose's mother, Mrs. A. Zimmer, Borden Street, over the holiday week-end.

Misses Ruth Weiner, Dundas Street West, and Myrtle Soloman, Shaw Street, have returned home after spending the holiday week-end as guests of Miss Helen Cohen, of Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kestler and daughters, Loretta and Maxine, of Brooklyn, N.Y., have returned home after visiting Miss Bessie Goldman at Thunder Bay, Ont.

M. Woloshen, of Quebec City, Que., was in town for a few days, visiting his father, A. Woloshen, and sisters, Misses Freda and Donnie Woloshen, 104 Beverley Street.

Miss Helen Nash entertained Miss Phoebe Gilbert, a bride-elect of October 10, at luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pingold, York Mills, entertained in celebration of their tenth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Salutin and son, Earl Richard, Montrose Avenue, are back from Jackson's Point, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Shugar and family, Rosemary Road, have returned from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Miss Harriett Sopis, of Rochester, N. Y., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Jacobson, Robina Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Caplan and family, Whitmore Avenue, are back from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Ulster and family, Richview Avenue, have returned from Crystal Beach where they spent the summer.

Miss Sarah Wishman and Mrs. A. Simons and son, Richard, of Rochester, N. Y., were visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Jacobson, Robina Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levine and family, St. Clarens Avenue, were at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Krongold, Pendrith Avenue, spent their vacation at Milford Bay, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Nathanson and family, Kingsway Crescent, have returned from their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. Goldberg and daughter, Eileen, Montrose Avenue, have returned from their summer cottage at Killarney Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bolgon and family, Brunswick Avenue, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson and family, Palmerston Boulevard, have returned from Jackson's Point, where they spent the season.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Levy and daughters, Margaret and Helen, Belmoral Avenue, were at Milford Bay, Muskoka, for their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Epstein, of New York, were visiting the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salutin, Westmount Avenue, and have returned home accompanied by their niece, Miss Joyce Salutin, who will visit them.

Miss Mildred Goldberg, of New York, formerly of Toronto, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg and brother, Melville, 18 Elmwood Avenue, for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. L. Fineter and daughter, Adele, of Wilmington, Delaware, have returned home after spending the summer at Crystal Beach and Toronto, visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sandler, Bathurst Street, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Ulster, Richview Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Laurie and family, Glenayr Road, have returned from Roche's Point, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. A. I. Wishman, of Rochester, N.Y., is spending several weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Jacobson, Robina Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy and family, Rusholme Road, are back from Belle Ewart, where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Eaton, Shaw Street, have returned from a visit to Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Ann Miriam Woloshen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Woloshen, of Quebec City, Que., visited her grandfather, A. Woloshen, and her aunts, Misses Freda and Donnie Woloshen, Beverley Street, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lister and daughter, Merle, Dufferin Street, are home after spending the season at Roche's Point.

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Private Adeline Natanson, of the C.W.A.C., is in charge of arrangements for the Musical Variety Show to be presented in the Sally Ann Building at the Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday, September 15 at 8 p.m., under the supervision of Major K. M. Barr, and free and open only to those in the armed forces. Those who will participate in the program are: Misses Molly Feuitman, Lillian Webb, Jane Acker, Frances Wright, Marjorie Price, Nichita Nicholettes, Violet and Evelyn Newell; L. Kruger, Lloyd Burns, Russell Waller, Samuel Sales, John Shapiro, S. Morris, Samuel Weiner, and the Melodears. All members of the armed forces are invited.

DEATHS

Samuel Reider, of 46 D'Arcy Street, died on September 1, at Toronto General Hospital, in his seventieth year. In his forty years as a member of McCaul Street Synagogue he acted as chairman of the board and was for sixteen years its treasurer. He was responsible for the organization of the Toronto Kehilla, was for many years its treasurer, and was a director of the Brunswick Talmud Torah, and on the board of the D'Arcy Talmud Torah. He was at one time a delegate to Europe for the Zionist Convention. Mr. Reider is survived by his wife, Eva. Funeral services were held from McCaul Street Synagogue.

Mrs. F. Davis gave a luncheon for Mrs. Joseph Gold and Mrs. A. Zimmerman.

Mrs. I. Auslick, 38 Salisbury Road, gave a garden tea for Mrs. Joseph A. Gold, a recent bride. About twenty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Teplitsky, 265 Grace Street, entertained in honor of the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. Scholnick, of Detroit, Mich.

Misses Sarah and Evelyn Grossman and Florence Malinsky gave a personal shower for Miss Myrtle Lightstone, a bride-elect of September 12. About thirty guests were present.

Sapper and Mrs. Louis White, of Toronto, entertained at dinner at Wainwright, Alta., celebrating their first wedding anniversary, with Pte. and Mrs. David Kayfetz, of Toronto, and Lt. and Mrs. Harvey Short, of Winnipeg, Man., present.

Mrs. O. Slovin and Mrs. Anne Gelberg entertained at tea at the Royal York Hotel, honoring Miss Phoebe Gilbert, whose marriage to Fred Shaeffer of Baltimore, Md., takes place October 10. Guests from out-of-town were Mrs. D. Melvin, of Windsor, Ont., and Mrs. L. Katzman, of Detroit, Mich.

Mesdames L. Grossman, A. Grossman, T. Malinsky, and R. Rosen were hostesses at a miscellaneous shower to honor Miss Myrtle Lightstone, whose marriage to Murray Fruchtman takes place on September 12. About one hundred and ten guests were present.

Those who entertained in honor of Mrs. J. Scholnick, of Detroit, Mich., who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Palmerston Boulevard, were: Mrs. Morris Rose, 253 Carlington Avenue, at a luncheon; Mrs. B. Taradash, luncheon; Mrs. Louis Zimmerman, tea; and Mrs. M. Zimmerman, Palmerston Boulevard, dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stulberg, 80 Brunswick Avenue, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at a family dinner. The table was covered with a damask cloth and held a centrepiece of pink roses. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Stulberg were at home to about fifty guests. Those from out-of-town were: Mr. and Mrs. L. Stulberg and daughter, Judith, of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest King, of Man, West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Kirsh, Palmerston Avenue, were dinner hosts for Mr. and Mrs. Jack Greenberg, formerly Miss Lillian Sugar, whose marriage took place recently. Pte. Sol. Green, of Sussex, N.B., Corporal and Mrs. Jack Fisher, of Orillia, Ont., Pte. and Mrs. Jack Richmond, of Dobert, N.S., Pte. Leo Grad, of Simcoe, Ont., and Miss Julie Green, of North Bay, Ont., were there.

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The Man Who Runs Ontario's New Labor Court

By D. F. O'Hearn, in Toronto Saturday Night

Jacob Finkelman, B.A., M.A., LL.B. (Toronto) is an active, quick-thinking young man of thirty-six who is popularly known as "the Professor", not for any affected dignity, but because he has been Associate Professor of Administrative and Industrial Law at the University of Toronto for the past thirteen years.

Within recent weeks he has been rash enough to change the calm comfort of his professorial chair for an uneasy hot-seat as first Registrar of the Ontario Labor Court. The change was made partly to satisfy an ambition, and partly because he had little choice.

Early this year, when the Ontario government became collective-bargaining-conscious, Premier Conant and Labor Minister Heenan called in Professor Finkelman as the man who knew most about the subject in the province. From then on he had so much to do with the legislation, behind the scenes, that he was more responsible for the final act than any of the many others who had a hand in it at one stage or another. When it came time for the appointment of a registrar, the man who would be charged with steering the Court through its early formative stages, he was the only logical choice. He therefore took the job, with his fingers crossed:—he is still on the staff of the University, with a year's leave of absence.

The Professor is one of those believe-it-or-not characters who found his future vocation very early in life—at the age of three, to be exact.

When only eight months old he joined his family in an expedition from Russia — not for a rest from an arduous life at the Czar's court. In Canada, the family succumbed to the strange fascination of Hamilton's mountain and settled in that city. After two years and some months Jacob suffered an attack of infantile paralysis, which left him with only the partial use of one hand. It was obvious, even at his age, that law was the only occupation in which he would get down, think, and get paid for it.

His choice was made without this early decision might have been spent with marbles, salami sandwiches and other minor vices was devoted to scattered reading of the law in general. Once in university, he narrowed his field to industrial law and related subjects, acquiring knowledge with such conspicuous success that on being admitted to the bar in 1930, aged twenty-three, he was appointed to the staff of the Law School.

Between that time and his recent advent into public affairs he worked quietly at professional endeavors which gained him the reputation of one of the brighter young men of Canadian law. He created the course in Industrial Law at the University, acted on the board of the University Law Journal, contributed regularly to other law journals, was co-author of a book, "The Right to Trade", and acted as Secretary of the Committee on Legal Education of the Canadian Bar Association. Also, and most important in his present position, he served as permanent impartial chairman in several fields of industrial dispute, including the men's clothing, cloak and suit, and dress industries.

Aside from this he proved his capacity for hard work by executive duties in several organizations, including the Canadian Jewish Welfare Fund and the Canadian Friends of the Hebrew University, and contrived to spread the gospel of his favourite subject at various public gatherings, including the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs at Lake Couchiching, Queen's University.

In becoming Registrar of the Labor Court Professor Finkelman is giving up this placid life, but he is also fulfilling one of his major desires. Very early, he recognized that labor was the one field, except for international relations, which was inclined to settle its problems by force, and he visioned here a whole new ground for jurisprudence.

He is approaching his new duties at a slow trot rather then a sprint — with the attitude of take things as they come and see what's around the next corner. As one of the originators of the Act and as a practical man with much experience as an arbitrator he knows there will be some balky driving before the horse finally gets used to the cart and the Court runs smoothly.

On questions such as whether the Act should be run by a one-man court or by a committee, and whether or not there should be an appeal from its decisions, he naturally has his own opinion, but where he may disagree he adopts the outlook that time will show the way.

This is in line with his whole attitude, which is to sit tight. By nature he is a sit-tighter, with the bit between his teeth but not biting it in two.

In contrast to the tendency of some academic gentlemen he is not wildly enthusiastic to put a pet administrative scheme in effect in his department. Eventually the department may have a large staff to handle votes, investigations and other detail, but until the necessity arises the Professor intends to carry on with the facilities that are available through the provincial Department of Labor.

For the present, much of the work of the court will fit on his own shoulders. However, he is no stranger to large loads. He admits a fondness for fishing, golf and tennis, but then on reflection says that perhaps he can't be sure that he is fond of them. It is so long since he has played.

Toronto Meetings

● Rabbi J. Sarak, of Anshe England Congregation; Rabbi W. Gordon, of McCaul Street Congregation; Rabbi A. Kelman, of Adath Israel Congregation; Rabbi E. Kirzner, of Beth Yehuda Congregation; Rabbi D. Monson, of Shaarei Shomayim Congregation; and Rabbi S. Sachs, of Goel Tzedec Congregation, met and united to organize the Toronto Board of Rabbis. Their aim is to guard traditional Judaism in the community.

● NATIONAL COUNCIL of Jewish Juniors board met at the home of Miss Pearl Kleinsmith, Glenayr Road, first vice-president. Meeting at the Murray House on September 14 will be an informal gathering for new and old members. Miss Merle Stewart will sing, accompanied by Miss Esther Hoffman at the piano, and Mrs. Roy Frankfurter will give monologues. Miss Anita Alexander, president for the past two years, and now entering her third year, will receive.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a monument to the late Abraham Kamen, 20 Rostrevor Road, will take place Sunday, September 12, at 3.30 p.m., at Goel Tzedec Cemetery, Dawes Road.

The unveiling of a monument to the late A. D. Soloway, 30 Palmerston Avenue, will take place on Sunday, September 12, at 1 p.m., at Pride of Israel Cemetery, Rocelawn Avenue.

The unveiling of a monument to the late Mrs. Katie Scheinert will take place on Sunday, September 19, at 12 noon, at Canadian Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetery, Dawes Road.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Weinberg, 444 Shaw Street, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Cecil, to take place on Saturday, September 11, at 10 a.m., at Strathcona Synagogue, Beverley Street. No cards have been sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robinoff, 43 Rusholme Park Crescent, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Mervyn Lionel, to take place on Sunday, September 11, at 10 a.m., at Goel Tzedec Synagogue.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Shekter (nee Evelyn Lockly), 69 Delaware Avenue, a daughter, Lorraine Ara, at Toronto Western Hospital, on August 30.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. A. Markowitz, Grange Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah, to Leading Aircraftsman Percy Levine, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Levine, Augusta Avenue, the marriage to take place on November 21.

L. Clapham, 4 Gore Street, announces the engagement of his daughter, Shirley, to Pte. Allan H. Brightman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brightman, 110 Grange Avenue, the marriage to take place in April.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols, 13 Austin Crescent, announce the engagement of their daughter, Eve, to Leading Aircraftsman Harold A. Cohen, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, of Winnipeg, Man., the marriage to take place in the near future.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE DELEGATES DISSENT FROM CONFERENCE PALESTINE DEMAND

(Continued from Page One)

In entering this conference, the American Jewish Committee acted on the condition that the then so-called "Assembly" should be called the "conference" and that the right of any participating organization to dissent from and, so dissenting, not to be bound by the conclusions of the conference was recognized. Pursuant to that provision, for myself and for my two fellow-delegates and the American Jewish Committee, and for the reasons I have mentioned, we regretfully dissent from concurrence with these resolutions.

The resolution was introduced by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, chairman of the conference's Palestine Committee, and was seconded by Henry Monsky of Omaha, Neb., chairman of the executive committee that convened the conference and president of B'nai B'rith.

Its passage had been clearly foreshadowed from the time it was reported by the committee late in the afternoon, when non-Zionists were unable to muster the strength to have a minority report submitted from the committee. Under the convention rules, ten signers were required for this purpose out of the committee's membership of sixty-two.

The resolution reported by the committee cited the Balfour declaration of 1917, the Mandate subsequently given to Great Britain by the League of Nations and its unanimous aproval by the United States Congress and declared that on the basis of "this international convenant" the Jewish people had demonstrated a constructive capacity for the reconstruction of their historical homeland in Palestine.

Calling for the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, the resolution asserted that their "interest and underlying purpose" was to reconstitute Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth. It attacked the White Paper, pointing out that the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations had refused to recognize its legality or its equal validity.

The resolution proceeded that scrupulous regard should be shown for the protection of the political, religious, linguistic and cultural rights of the Arab population of Palestine, and for the civil and religious equality of all inhabitants. It also promised the inviolability of the Holy Places of the various religions.

An appeal to Soviet Russia to allow the Jews of the Soviet Union freedom of worship and the opportunity to participate in the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine was offered by Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, executive director of the Commission on Army and Navy Religious Activities of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

"Concerning the future of the Jews whose fate will be bound up with that of Soviet Russia, I would herewith publicly address an appeal to that government," Rabbi Bernstein said in the course of a discussion of the post-war status of Jews.

"Let Russian Jews, I plead, turn as they will to the Torah of their fathers. It is no quiste for the people—it is social vision and social justice. Let your Jews, I plead, share the hopes as they have shared the sorrows of their brothers in other lands. They will be better citizens of the Socialist State because of a deepened sense of brotherhood and because of the broadening of their horizons.

"Let your Jews, I plead, share the gratification and the obligations touching the Jewish national home in Palestine."

The credentials committee of the conference disclosed that it had refused to consider the appeal of the Jewish-American Section of the International Workers Order for admission to the conference. The general committee of the conference previously had ruled that the International Workers Order, which has often been attacked as a Communist front organization, was not a national Jewish organization, hence was not entitled to representation at the conference.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE CHARGES COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM WITH SABOTAGE

(Continued from Page One)

As the applause that greeted the adoption of the resolution died down, Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, of Boston, was recognized by the chair and launched an attack on The New York Times.

"May I indicate that there is another phase of this problem which has not been alluded to?" he began. "I refer to the studied effort on the part of The New York Times time and again to embarrass our people by publishing this kind of rot. I think it is within the competence of a deliberative assembly."

At this point Mr. Monsky intervened with a point of order. Many delegates and spectators, meanwhile, had begun to applaud vigorously as soon as the purport of Rabbi Shubow's statement became clear. Rabbi Shubow continued to speak, shouting to make himself heard as Mr. Monsky rapped for order.

"I want to emphasize that The New York Times has been unfair and unsportsmanlike in its attitude to American Jewish problems," Rabbi Shubow continued. "We do not blame only the American Council of Judaism, but we blame also The New York Times for its ignorance and impudence."

Mr. Monsky, who had continued to rap for order, thereupon said:

"I am exceedingly sorry, without passing judgment upon the merit of what was just said, that Rabbi Shubow did not recognize the propriety of parliamentary practice to stop when a point of order is raised by the chairman.

"Let us proceed now, Rabbi Shubow, you have expessed yourself. Nobody is passing judgment on your expression. The discussion on this subject will now cease. Let us proceed to the next point of business."

The discussion of the statement by the American Council for Judaism, which had been the principal subject of discussion among the 500 delegates all day, was opened by Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati, former president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"The most recent and outrageous [illegible] in the New York Times this morning of a lengthy indictment over the signatures of twenty-six Reform Rabbis and of eighty-six laymen, which comprises the traditional misrepresentation and the dangerous fallacies of this group," he said.

"Without doubt, its inception and its dissemination at this time are no accident, but were calculated as a counterblast against the American Jewish Conference. For some time members of this group have striven to give the impression that they represent a considerable proportion of the Jews of this country, and that the Zionists are guilty of constant misrepresentation in regard to the convictions of the mass of American Jews. This conference is now definite proof that the overwhelming majority of the Jewish citizens of this country are Zionists in their sympathies.

"The American Council for Judaism represents a comparatively small minority of the Reform rabbinate. It represents an infinitesimal minority of the Jewish laity of the United States.

"As a Reform rabbi, as a Zionist, as an American Jew, whatever may be the motive of the men responsible for this statement, I denominate it here as treachery to the cause of Israel, and in the widest and deepest sense, to the cause of justice and humanity which our country and its Allies are pledged to save and to serve."

Rabbi Robert Cordis, of Belle Harbor, Queens, vice president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, a Conservative group, declared his "brotherly identification" with what Rabbi Heller had said, adding that the American Council for Judaism was "neither American, nor a council, nor for Judaism."

Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, who said he spoke as an officer of the Rabbinical Council of America, an Orthodox organization, declared that the signers of the statement "have placed themselves outside the pale of Israel."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, announced that he associated himself with his three colleagues, and then Mr. Monsky made his statement, which the conference accepted as its own.

The conference voted to omit the plenary session scheduled, in order to give the various committees more time to deal with their subjects.

The conferences elected thirteen members to its Presidium. A fourteenth is to be added when the Conservative religious bloc selects its nominee. Those chosen were: Mr. Monsky, Dr. Wise, Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee; Adolph Held, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee; Judge Louis Levinthal, Philadelphia, president of the Zionist Organization of America; Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Jewish National Fund of America; Carl Sherman, chairman of the executive committee, American Jewish Congress.

Also Herman Hoffman, grand master of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham; Mrs. David de Sola Pool, president of Hadassah; Edgar Kaufmann, Pittsburgh, president of the General Jewish Council; Leon Gelman, president of the Mizrachi Organization; Chaim Greenberg, editor of The Jewish Frontier, and Adolph Rosenberg, Cincinnati, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

A Common-Sense View Of Anti-Semitism

By Ralph I. Samuel, in The Contemporary Jewish Record

(Continued from Last Week)

But we get back to the same old question: what are we going to do about it? Every criticism of the Jew, every pretext for dislike, can be answered and demonstrated to be unreasonable and untenable. Nevertheless, the anti-Semite remains unchanged and unconvinced. If he is answered in one regard he will shift his ground to another. And rarely indeed can the disapproving Gentile honestly explain his dislike. For you and I may dislike this individual or that, and seldom can we advance the true cause of our dislike. A capable psychiatrist would require time and patience to search and bring out into daylight the true cause or causes of the unfriendliness toward us.

However, we go through life with our likes and dislikes, our favoritisms and our prejudices, and we manage to get along acceptably with individuals and with groups. We do not proceed on the expectation that the other fellow is going to appease us, and by the same token we should not be tempted to do the appeasing ourselves.

Accordingly under normal, ordinary circumstances such as obtain at most times and at most places in America, the problem of the Jew stands forth for what it is: a bi-lateral problem, non-Jew and Jew learning how to get on together, each accepting the other for what he is, and each making a significant contribution to the blood stream of world life today. And in learning to get along with one another in a dignified manner, let us cease mistaking pretexts for causes, and let us not waste too much time trying to search out causes for dislikes and prejudices.

The second conclusion, and one [illegible] is as inevitable is that anti-Semitism in modern times finds its driving force in non-democratic, social and economic reactionary nations; or in any nation, for that matter, where there are influential demagogues who at heart are opponents of democracy. It should be ineradicably impressed on our minds that anti-Semitism takes root in the soil of anti-democratic reaction, there to gather strength and to flourish and spread.

Surely this is a point of view that needs little supporting argument or evidence. The most superficial study of modern history brings it out as a repetitious story: it was true in Germany under Bismarck, in France during the Dreyfus episode, in Russia under the Czars, and all too true in Greater Germany today under the Nazi Hitler. Jews are always the first group marked for attack when anti-democratic movements get under way. (Discussion of the familiar technique that has accompanied the attacks is needless. For our purpose it is sufficient to point out that of all peoples the Jews have the greatest stake in democracy and have always enjoyed the greatest security in democratic times in democratic lands.)

Prejudice may live on and on, but as our main concern is with active anti-Semitism, it is essential that we realize that anti-Semitic movements are nurtured to full flower by anti-democratic forces. And since we know that anti-Semitism is never a concomitant of liberal democracy, the wonder is that any Jew is to be found at any time in the ranks of reaction.

For a reasonable analogy we might turn to present-day thinking on the current threat of inflation. Every individual, regardless of his station or calling, knows full well that inflation can only be disastrous in the end-result. But each one figures that he will escape by his shrewdness. The investor thinks of his equities, the farmer of higher crop prices, the merchant of his inventory, and the laborer of climbing wages; each one hopes to circumvent the inevitable catastrophe that he knows will be visited on the people as a whole if inflation comes.

In a similar manner, no doubt, the Jewish business or professional man, possessed of means, *or the little fellow who dreams of wealth*, realizes fully that the forces of reaction are inimical, directly to Jews, but he is often to a greater or lesser extent found in their camp, apparently in the belief that in his case the storm of anti-Semitism will pass him by and leave him unscathed. I say this, moreover, not as mere conjecture. For I am constantly amazed at the number of Jews who are fair prey for the seductions of labor-baiters, and the semi-fascists, and all the disuniting forces who stir up industrial trouble of headlining absenteeism, the identical groups who in most instances a couple of years ago were advocating isolationism as our national policy.

There were in Germany, we are told, in the days between World War I and the advent of Hitler, many Jews who played along with the forces of reaction. And I have been bewildered in recent years to see so many loyal and intelligent American Jews apparently in sympathy with reactionary forces here in the United States. It seems to me so obvious that sooner or later anti-democratic forces must resort to the use of anti-Semitism as a device and a technique. And if the day ever comes when political anti-Semitism obtains in this country, all Jews, be they rich or poor, are alike going to be marked for bitter persecution.

How can any Jew find himself enlisted in the anti-democratic ranks of paying lip service to a point of view which is merely a veneer for more sinister purposes? We should not have to learn more than once the lesson that anti-Semitism is one of the way stations on the anti-democratic road to reaction. True it is that as the world changes in response to democratic demands the incomes of some of us may suffer. But as Jews it seems to me that each one of us must decide which exerts the more powerful influence and attraction, our individual income or the all-important group outcome.

So the results of several years of thought and study and discussion bring forth clearly, in my mind at least, two conclusions on which all can think alike, first, that to avoid wasting our energies in the fight against anti-Semitism we must distinguish clearly between pretexts and causes; and second, that since the Jews were emancipated by the forces that established democracy, it is inconceivable that we should be connected to any degree with the forces that are aiming at democracy's overthrow.

BELGIANS RELEASE JEWS FROM CATTLE CARS

The Belgian news agency said that armed Belgian patriots had intercepted a train on which 1,500 Jews were being taken from Malines, Belgium, to Poland, fought a gun battle with the German guards and released part of the captives from the cattle cars in which they were being transported. As the Jews fled, the guards turned machine guns on them, killing twenty and wounding forty, but several hundred escaped, it was reported.

Chairman Of Jewish Army Committee Doubts That Palestine Will Be Homeland

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the Committee for a Jewish Army for Stateless and Palestinian Jews, Revisionist-sponsored organization, believes "there is little evidence that Palestine will become a Jewish Homeland."

This sensational statement was made by the Colorado Senator in an interview with the Intermountain News of Denver, Colorado, to whose reporter he also asserted that "Britain has consistently opposed a Jewish state and our State Department, which seems to be influenced in this case by the British attitude, has shown no inclination to buck England's policy."

Mr. Johnson stated that President Roosevelt had wanted to know the status of Arab-Jewish relationships in Palestine and had "sent an army official who had lived in Palestine for many years to compile a report. The officer," according to Senator Johnson, "returned with the pessimistic story that Arabs and Jews were at sword's points and ready for civil war."

At the same time, according to the Intermountain Jewish News, Senator Johnson kept "stressing the need for diplomacy and delicacy in handling the Palestine problem because of the need for Anglo-American harmony."

He is reported to have said that the conferences and meetings held by Jews throughout the country were helpful in building up sentiment in encouraging the State Department to be more favorable to the Jewish viewpoint. "But the situation is still discouraging and these pressure groups are not getting very far."

The American Council of Jews from Austria is compiling a list of recent Jewish immigrants to the United States from Austria as well as the names and last-known addresses of Austrian Jews in Axis-occupied countries.

GESTAPO PREVENTS FLIGHT OF JEWS FROM FRANCE TO ITALY

With the Italian withdrawal from southern France, the Gestapo took control and in Nice seized many French Jews and Jewish refugees who had previously fled from Nazi-occupied territory, according to reports reaching Geneva. The first group of 360 Jews were shipped by the Gestapo to Marseilles, from where it is expected they are being transferred to Germany. The guard at the French-Italian borders has been strengthened as part of the measures to prevent the flight of Jews from France.

AND RATIONING? ½

Just a year and a month after rationing commenced the government is able to raise our allowance of tea a full third. 'SALADA' Tea-lovers will rejoice at this happy turn of events for now they can get ½ lb. of their favourite tea every six weeks instead of every eight.

YOUNG BILL is doing his own post-war planning. Every week he calls at the Royal Bank, buys another War Savings Stamp and sticks it in his book. He has his own ideas of what he wants to do when the war is over—so he's saving for it now.

YOUNG BILL typifies the spirit of all Canadian youth . . . a quality of self-reliance and personal initiative that has made our country great. No one is going to plan his future for him. He's taking a hand himself!

What is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?
It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

An Impartial Medium for the Dissemination of Jewish News and Views
Published Weekly by the Canadian Jewish Review

Montreal
Room 308, 1253 McGill College Ave.
Phone MArquette 1208-4-5

Toronto
Room 1207, 21 Dundas Square
Phone ELgin 1438-7

Entered as Second-Class Mail at the Post Office at Ottawa, in December 1921, Subscription Price $1.00 per year, United States $2.00.

F. F. Cohen, *Editor.* Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor.*
George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 49

While Fine Young Canadian Jews Die To Protect Them

Toronto Saturday Night says: Among the Canadians who lie in honored graves in Sicily is Gunner William Rosenthal of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who was twenty last February, a Montrealer, and for a year or two a valued worker for the Canadian Press. In a letter written shortly before his death he said: "No price is too great to pay, no life too precious, to enforce our beliefs and ideals", the ideals of a society in which "institutions of culture and learning and education are respected and upheld and supported."

Gunner Rosenthal, like a number of his fellow Jewish-Canadians youths of Montreal and Toronto and Winnipeg who now lie in similar graves around the Mediterranean or at Dieppe or wherever the broken wings of their airplanes dropped them in their flights against the tyrant, was a personal friend of members of the staff of this journal. It is therefore with considerable bitterness that we contemplate the fact that if he and they could return to their homeland today they would find themselves subjected to mob attacks in villages like Plage Laval in the province of Quebec, and obliged to read articles telling them to keep out of summer resorts in the province of Manitoba.

The Victoria Beach, Man., Herald printed last week an article head "Unwanted People: A Reminder to Property Owners and Rental Agents", and saying: "Remember, you have an obligation to see to it that those unwanted people who have overrun beaches on the other side of Lake Winnipeg are not permitted to buy or rent here."

There is a step between the methods of Plage Laval and the methods of Victoria Beach, but it is only a step. And there is an excuse for Plage Laval which is not an excuse for Victoria Beach. The hoodlums of Plage Laval have been taught for a long time that the war in which Gunner Rosenthal died is not their war, and that the "beliefs and ideals" [illegible] not their ideals, not the ideals of the [illegible]. The editors of the Victoria Beach Herald can hardly have been taught anything like that. He, and the property-owners to whom he addresses himself, must have received their education in the ordinary, province-supervised schools of the English-speaking parts of this Dominion. They must have learned the history of British freedom. They must have some knowledge of the methods by which Nazism was established in Germany.

For the hoodlums of Plage Laval we are disposed to bear in mind the historic utterance (of a Jew), "they know not what they do." But when we think of the fine young Canadian Jews who have died to protect the people of Victoria Beach from becoming the victims of German kultur we find it hard to feel so forgiving towards the Herald.

Jew-Baiting In Manitoba

The Winnipeg Fress Press says:

Adolf Hitler and his despicable regime rode to power in Germany on the wings of anti-Semitism. Once in power they turned the full force of the state loose against decent, innocent fellow-Germans who happened by the working of fate to be Jews. They made it plain to the Jews that they could not live in Germany. Then, as their conquering flood engulfed Europe, the Nazis made it plain that there was no place in Europe for Jews either. In this last four awful years more than 2,500,000 Jewish men, women and children have been put to death by the Nazis.

The Nazis of Europe are making it plain to the Jewish people that they will not live with them. Here, in Manitoba, the summer residents of Victoria Beach are engaged in a similar crusade. It is reported that a Jew, one Jew has had the temerity to buy a summer cottage at that lake resort. Here, in Manitoba, is the editorial reaction of the Victoria Beach Herald:

UNWANTED PEOPLE
A Reminder to Property Owners and Rental Agents.

"You have an obligation to your neighbors at Victoria Beach. Remember, you have an obligation to see to it that those unwanted people who have over-run beaches on the other side of Lake Winnipeg are not permitted to buy or rent here.

"Shall we allow our beach to become commonplace? If these people are allowed the run of the beach, it would soon degenerate into a Coney Island and the value of the beach from a pleasure and property standpoint would drop accordingly. Let us beware!

"Up to this year we have been able to keep our beach free of them, maintaining a rule, unwritten but unanimously approved for more than 25 years. We do not cater to them here. We have no means of supplying them with special foods and meat.

"In the grain trade there are certain unwanted grades, and these people are unwanted grades at Victoria Beach. We have an obligation to those who have zealously guarded Victoria Beach. Let us keep it the kind of resort for which it is famous by doing everything in our power to keep out The Unwanted."

It would be easy to shrug this editorial off for what it is — a sanctimonious and cowardly piece of Jew-baiting of which Adolf Hitler and all his Nazis would loudly approve. But it is more than that. It is a manifestation of a state of mind of the people of Victoria Beach. What have the mayor and councillors of Victoria Beach got to say about this? What have the people of Manitoba got to say about this manifestation in their midst of racial discrimination similar to that practised by the Nazis?

every friday

"Sometimes when people summon me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what is sent me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

The Montreal Young Women's Hebrew Association is stepping out and one of these times will have a new building befitting a center such as the Y.W. means to be, a center to which the community can look in expectation of an ever-widening scope of service for the general good. What goes on there, anyway? The last report of the Board of Directors, by Mrs. Alta R. Kahn, Director of Activities, gives a good idea of what the Y.W. does and what it should be doing to reinforce its claims as a community center.

Restlessness characterizes senior Y.W. members as it does young people everywhere at this time. A center these days is a center in which the war figures or it is not a center abreast of the times. Since the Y.W. is for young women it has members who are at work in war industries, some who have joined the active forces, and others who are in their former positions but whose energies are more taxed than they were. They live in a time of unrest and instability. To be of value to these young women the Y.W. must supply a program of activity suited to their need, even if this means marked change from what it ever supplied before.

The Y.W. helps the war effort, of course, in the regular ways which have become routine business: first aid class, through blood donors, funds for comforts boxes for overseas, assistance to the Red Cross drive; selling war savings stamps, and so on. Besides, a trained attendants' course was so successful that there will be two this year to help to answer a wartime need for more nurses. But the first war-time need is morale at home and the Y.W. is taking care of that in line with the new and modern conception of recreation as one of life's activities which includes growth and education in its widest sense, and which is purposeful, creative, and varied. It is the duty of the Y.W. to offer its members the opportunity of choosing forms of recreation that are worthwhile as well as relaxing and it is the duty of the community to provide the means with which all members may find modes of play or recreation which are congenial and satisfying.

Music appreciation classes and public concerts have raised the level of activity at the Y.W. and provided aesthetic and artistic treats for outsiders as well as members. To satisfy all interests and to provide new ones there are an art class, public speaking course and discussion groups. A household science department includes a course in cooking, dressmaking, beauty and deportment, all of which provide some "know-how" for searchers after it and also add to their lives pleasurably by social contacts.

Club work, which is so important a part of the educational work of the Y.W., has been handicapped by the fact that trained workers are called away to child welfare work, nurseries, medical social work, and the like, and the Y.W. is urging its members to fit themselves for such leadership by [illegible] courses, a [illegible] course of [illegible] and [illegible] to supply the [illegible] and leaders and instructors from among the active membership.

At the Montreal Y.W., as at all such centers, a keener interest is being shown now in matters of specific Jewish interest than ever before. It is up to the Y.W. to utilize this interest as a contribution of the center toward the preservation of the Jewish people, and the center should be fully equipped to do it. Here is the opportunity which must not be lost, the opportunity to provide knowledge about Jewish contributions to world culture and civilization which will persuade the member that the Jewish group possesses as much that is worth maintaining as any other group does, at a time when the Jews are facing onslaughts as never before. To assure the survival of the Jewish group adequate education in Jewish things is required and information must be disseminated according to the demand for it.

It is a natural function of the Y.W. to provide an educational plan by which its members are bound for life in loyalty to their group partly through the understanding, appreciation, and knowledge they have acquired at this center. Whatever the community can do toward making the center such an institution of education it should do, knowing that it will reap the benefits endlessly. After all, back of the physical education department with its dancing and sports or any other department of the Y.W., lies the duty of the center to make every member feel part of the larger Jewish community by giving experience in cooperation, in self-expression, in communal affairs. To be a good and loyal Jew is the aim in the development of good and loyal citizens.

The Y.W. needs a new building from many indications, one of which was noted last year. In the Junior Department where practically the entire enrolment once consisted of neighborhood children, nearly fifty percent now come from above Mount Royal Avenue, showing that the present location on St. Urbain Street is no longer the right one. In the new Y.W. more attention will be paid to the high school student and it is quite likely that the general program will be co-educational. Also, provision should be made for adult education, the kind that people can avail themselves of until they die, in keeping with the most progressive thinking on this matter with regard to community centers.

There are doubtless many more such ideas buzzing in the bonnet of the director who looks far forward into the future with a level, appraising glance. When the Montreal Jews have put some of these ideas into practical effect they will have a better right to call themselves a modern Jewish community than they have today. f.f.c.

Attack On Jews At Plage Laval Alleged Led By Police Chief's Son, Testimony Shows

Following conflicting evidence which featured testimony from at least two defense witnesses to the effect that the French-Canadians had banded together to "get" some Jewish youths in Plage Laval, Recorder Desire Deslois reserved judgment until September 14 in the case of Andre Bigras, 18-year-old Ste. Dorothee farm hand charged with disturbing the peace and resisting a constable in the performance of his duties in connection with the recent disturbances at the nearby summer resort.

The defence offered seven witnesses, some of whom admitted under close questioning that they had come to Plage Laval with the intention of "getting even" with Jewish youths "because the French-Canadian race had been attacked and we wanted to protect it."

Recorder Deslois expressed disappointment in the fact that Moe Herscovitch, prominent Canadian athlete and former Olympic boxing star who was severely injured in the riot, was unable to attend in the capacity of Crown witness since he is still under doctor's care. His daughter told the court that he still was not in a condition to attend any hearing and that a consultation will be held among several Montreal physicians this week to determine whether he will definiely lose a seriously injured eye.

Herscovitch and a young Jewish airman were hospitalized following the fracas, which involved some 60 persons who were holidaying at the week-end resort.

Evidence revealed at the hearing that Herscovitch and the airman were among the handful of Jewish citizens who were set upon by three-score French-Canadians, allegedly armed with clubs and [illegible]

[illegible] Quart stenographers Rose Vien and George Chamberlain to hand over their notes to the Provincial Police for further investigation.

The Recorder asked Police Chief Boiduc why his son, Rene, for whom a warrant has been issued on the grounds that he instigated the riot, had not yet been arrested. The officer replied that all attempts had been made to bring his son into custody to date, but these had failed.

"I would advise you to enlist the aid of the Provincial Police to find him as soon as possible," he said, "and if this proves of no avail, get the help of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is a serious accusation and he must be brought to answer the charges against him."

With stenographers, Provincial Police representatives, the mayor, councillors and newspapermen filling the official seats in the pint-sized court room, Plage Laval residents turned out en masse to hear the most important investigation this 15-year old town has had in its history. They heard statements which led Recorder Deslois to declare that "the whole affair is clear to me now. This was in reality a racial war between Jews and French Canadians, and not merely an accidental outburst."

Police Chief Boiduc stated that he had instigated a search which had led to Montreal in an effort to find his son. It had been expected that he would have been apprehended in time for the trial as the melee occurred some five weeks ago.

One Plage Laval constable testified that the fighting took place on the street outside of the "Hoky Korner," the town's main dancing spot, and that he had been unable to make any arrests. He had one man in custody, a French-speaking youth, he added, "but before long I was 'jumped' by a dozen of his companions and I was forced to release him. They made it too hard for me."

Another constable who was present at the fracas stated that "there were bottles flying" and that Moe Herscovitch had been aggravated by "dirty language" on the part of some French youths. This form of insult, it was later revealed by other witnesses, was to the effect that "you dirty Jews have been causing all the trouble in 'Plage Laval.'" Offensive words were used during the conversation which led to the free-for-all.

Another witness, Arnold Ketchner who was also injured, said that it was Rene Boiduc who had started the riot. He was in the dance hall, attempting to halt the dancing and smash up the furniture. This evidence was later corroborated by a defence witness who stated that Bigras had attempted to stop Boiduc from fighting, saying "it's not the police we want to beat up, it's these Jews".

Another Crown witness told the court that someone whom he could not identify had struck Herscovitch in the face, following which the latter struck back. This he said "started the fireworks". At one moment, he added, Herscovitch was on the ground and several French Canadians were kicking him in the face and on the body, while at least one of the attackers held a stick and was hitting his victim on the neck with it.

It was revealed that this had not been the first instance of fighting. The week previous, one French Canadian had been in a fight with a Jew and had vowed that "we will be back for revenge".

Fernand Boiduc, the missing man's brother surprised the court by admitting that he and his companions had gone to the resort with the intention of "defending my race in case anything happened. We went there to evenge a previous beating of one of our friends". It was at this point that the Recorder declared that the affair had [illegible] and that the [illegible] and his friends had gone to "the scene of the bloodshed with "the intention of doing battle with the Jews."

Three brothers, Roger, Jean and Guy Tousignant, denied any participation of Bigras in the affray, although another defence witness, Marcel Bastien, admitted that he had tried to stop young Boiduc from fighting. "He hit me a terrific blow in the face and I picked myself up outside on the side of a car. The accused told Boiduc that all fighting should be confined to battling the Jews in the vicinity."

Bigras himself, taking the stand in his own defence, stated that in his opinion it was a fight between the two races. He denied having worn brass knuckles and added that he had been struck first after "I stared at a Jew who had insulted me." He told the court that he had been spun around by the force of the blow but that "I got even by sitting him down myself."

Recorder Deslois pointed out that the onus of guilt was evident after Fernand Boiduc boasted that "my brother must have done a good job since these charges have been laid against him and they are still looking for him." His father, the town's police chief, intimated that he would ask for the co-operation of the Provincial Police to locate his son and that the R.C.M.P. might even enter the picture if this failed.

Following a suggestion by Jack Bogmite, Montreal advocate representing the Canadian Jewish Congress, the Recorder expressed hope that the crowded court room might disperse in peace even thought the hearing might have incited more "desire for battle".

Toward the end of the hearing Recorder Deslois inquired of one witness what sort of a place the cafe was where the melee originated. The latter replied that "we all go there to dance to a music box."

"It looks more like a trouble box to me," the Bench remarked. Listeners gasped as Fernand Boiduc stated that his brother, the Police Chief's son "led the gang."